MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1842. For a sketch of the Treaty Corres-

pondence-Harvard University-The Army, and Items of News, see First Page. For Joe Smith's Escape-Queer Fish-Animal Magnetism, &c. see Last Page.

From Washington. Our advices from the Capital come down to 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at which time the Senate had the Tariff bill on its third reading, and Mr. SILAS WRIGHT was making a speech on the subject, avowing his determination to vote for the bill. Of course, his speech will be mainly on the other side, after the manner of Mr. Van Buren's sheep speech at Albany, but this is of no consequence. His vote is the thing; and this proves that the especial friends of Mr. Van Buren in the Senate dare not have the Tariff Bill defeatedso we may consider its passage virtually secured. It will pass of course by a close vote: as no Whig will vote to surrender the Land Distribution unless under compulsion, and all can now see that the measure is pretty safe. We are confident that the bill passed the Senate on Saturday; we presume the House will concur in the Senate's amendments to-day, and that John Tyler will approve the Act,

greatly reduce instead of increasing the Revenue. We do not believe that Congress will be able to adjourn to-day, but it pretty certainly will to-morrow or next day.

as a measure of Revenue necessity, although The

Madisonian so positively asserted that it would

Things at Albany.

The Legislature is doing nothing very rapidly. The second week of the Session closed early en Saturday, in order that the Members should take a trip to Saratoga. Thus far, the fruits of the Session have been considerable talk, no Nullification, and a humbug resolution postponing the sale of the Erie Railroad to next May. It is now doubtful whether the Legislature will adjourn before the 1st of May.

We are satisfied that there will be no Apportionment at this Session. The majority do not desire any, flattering themselves that they will have all things to their liking, and may Nullify or Gerrymander to their heart's content, without the fear of a Veto. If they had intended or desired to have a bill passed, the House would have promptly concurred in the Senate's bill, which gives the Loco-Focos an advantage equal to six Members of Congress. In other words, in a balanced popular vote, the Loco-Fecos would have 19 or 20 of the Members; the Whigs 14 or 15. But that does not answer the purpose; and the House has adopted amendments which will reduce the Whig Memgross inequalities of Population; three districts having but 49,628, 58,578, and 58,680 inhabitants, while three others have over 85,000! These inequalities are wantonly exaggerated on either side for no possible purpose but to secure more Loco-Foco Members-or rather, to compel Gov. Seward to veto the bill.

Later from China.

By the bark Olof Wyk, Capt. Meacom, which arrived at this port on Saturday night, Canton dates to April 14 have been received, containing full accounts of the repulse of the Chinese in their attack on Ningpoo, of which a bare outline was brought out by the Britannia.

The official circular of Sir Henry Pottinger states that the attack was made by a force of Chines estimated at from 10 to 12,000 men. They were driven back by grape and cannister with a loss of some 300 men. Not a man was killed of the British troops. The attack on Chinhae was much more feeble; about 30 Chinese were killed. The steamer Nemesis sent her boats into a creek where it was understood the Chinese were collecting. The Chinese here also were repulsed, with a loss of about 30. The Circular says that the Chinese army is disorganized and will probably soon be dissolved.

The Canton Press of the 14th, gives the following sketch of subsequent events:

It appears that after the unsuccessful attack on Ningpo, the Chinese attempted to annoy the British garrison, by obstructing the supply of provisions, and intelligence having at the same time been received that a body of 3 or 4000 men were encamped at the town of Tsee-kee, about 11 miles te the westward of Ningpo, Sir Hugh Gough determined to attack them. A force, in all about 1100 strong, was taken on board on the 15th of March, and ou arriving near Tsee-kee the Chinese were seen posted in a tolerably strong position immediately west of the town, the walls of which were scaled at once without meeting with any resistance. When, however, the British troops went out to attack the encampments, the Chinese fought well, keeping up for some time a fire from gingalls

and matchlocks. The marines and sailors were directed to attack them on the hill which formed the right of their position, while the 49th took the centre, and the 18th and 26th the left of their camp. Here it seems the much shorter distance (and no doubt impatience to engage) which the marines and 49th had to traverse, brought on the fight prematurely. they getting into action much sooner than the 18th and 26th, who had a long distance to go over steep hills; the 18th were unable to get at the Chinese till they had begun to run, and they then tumbled s few over. According to all accounts the Chinese have shown more courage on this than any other previous occasion, and their loss as well as numbers are very variously estimated in different letters we have seen; the former at from four to nine hundred killed, and the latter at from 14 to 15,000, although most of the letters mention the enemy to

have been about 6000 strong.

On the side of the British the loss of the naval brigade was three killed and fourteen wounded. including a marine officer, Mr. Hambly; of the forty-sixth, there were six or eight wounded, among them Capt. Reynolds slightly, and Lieut. Montgomery and Lane severely; the latter was so severely hurt in the arm that it was obliged to be taken off from the field. On that night the British troops slept in the neighborhood of Tsee-kee, and on the following morning burnt the camp and several mandarin and government houses in the city and suburbs. Intelligence of another camp existing at about five miles distance, the troops were marched there, but found it utterly deserted. On the following morning the troops returned to Ningpo and Chinhae from this successful expedition. It seems that the flying Chinese have been rallied by some mandarins and reinforced by new troops, and that they were again gathering near a large city of the name of Shouhing to the north of Yuyaou, and that Sir Hugh Gough intended to rout them thence within a few days after the date of our intelligence.

Rumors were also rife of an intended attack on Ningpo by a very large force, say 30,000 men, on about the 25th, so that our gallant men will have enough on their hands for some time to come. It was said to be Sir Hugh Gough's intention immediately to move on Hang-chow-foo, the capital of the province of Chekeang; to execute which movement, the position of Ningpo will no doubt have to be abandoned. The Sesostris steamer had been despatched to Amoy to bring up 300 men of the Royal Irish. Most of the letters we have seen agree in representing our less at Tsee-kee at Chizese uncertain, as above stated.

The Commander of the U. S. E. I. Squadron has issued a Circular, addressed to the United States Consul at Canton, forbidding American vessels from smuggling opium-

It is said that the American merchants will now demand satisfaction for the gross outrage committed by the Chinese authorities on the boat of the Morrison and the murder of one of the crew; and, if necessary, both the Constellation and Boston will vindicate the honor of the United States flag by exacting from the Chinese a most heavy retribution for their most treacherous violation of international law.

The Leislature-Apportionment, &c.

ALBANY, Saturday, August 27, 1842. The Senate busied itself for a short time yesterday and again to-day in correcting minutes, laying Railroad petitions on the table, &c. adjourning at

an early hour without allowing any thing to be done. In the Assembly, on Friday, after laying a lot of Erie Railroad and other petitions on the table, the House proceeded to pass the Senate's resolution postponing the sale of the Eric Railroad on the State Mortgage to May next: Yeas 90, Nays 22.

Nays-Messrs. Carpenter, Davezac, J. Diefendorf, Dir, Erwin, Grout, Hoffman, D. R. F. Jones, Lawrence, Loomis, McNeil, Monroe, O'Sullivan, Pentz, Rogers, The Speaker, Strong, R. A. Udall, Van Alstine, Van Wyck-[22-all Loco Foces.

The House then took up the Apportionment Bill from the Senate, as amended by the Committee of Eight to District, as follows.

Dist. Territory Pop.

3. Wards I. II. III. V and VIII., in city of N-York. 76,833

4. " IV. VI. VII and XIII. " " 74,467

6. " XIV. XV, X. XI and 3d Dis. in XVII... 87,791

6. " IX. XVI. XII., and balance of XVII... 73,614 Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie. 85,535
Herkmer, Hamilton, Frenklin and Clinton 84,059

The question being on the amendments of the Committee with respect to the City of New-York, Mr. McMurray advocated their adoption. Mr. O'SULLIVAN objected. Mr. Townsend rather preferred the Senate bill as the fairer: Mr. WEIR opposed the Senatc and gravely observed that 'it was well known that the Democratic party never colonized' !!! Mr. DAVEZAC denounced the infamous' Congressional restriction to Single Districts. Messrs. E. G. BALDWIN and D. S. WRIGHT opposed the division of the Seveneentth Ward. Mr. GROUT preferred the amendments of the Committee of Eight, but was opposed to any compliance with the act of Congress. He moved as a test question the following amendment:

On this amendment Messrs. GROUT, O'SULLI-AN, HOFFMAN, DAVEZAC, McMurray, and SWACKHAMER advocated this Nullification of the act of Congress, the first two indulging in gross abuse of the Whigs of this city, and all denouncing bers to 10 or 11, and greatly exaggerate the already the requisition of Congress. Messrs. E. G. Bald-WIN, SIMMONS, TAYLOR of Onondaga, and LELAND of Steuben opposed. The amendment was reiected: Aves 26; Noes 48.

Mr. Townsend now moved that the City of New-York be allowed five Members of Congress, and made a speech to show that a Commercial community stood in greater need of Representa-

tives in Congress than an Agricultural. Lost. The amendments of the Committee of Eight, so far as relate to the City of New-York, were then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

On Saturday, a resolution offered by Mr. CARL, proposing to open the Session to a bill repealing the Furniture Exemption Law of last winter, was debated and carried: 68 to 30.

Mr. HOFFMAN now rose to a question of Priviege. Mr. STARR of Monroe had on a former day offered a resolution referring to the sale of the Ithaca and Owego Railroads by the Comptroller, asking an investigation thereof, and stating in the preamble:

"Public rumor having charged a prominent officer of the Government with a gross dereliction of duty, and with collusion for the sacrifice of the interest of the State with a prominent member or members of this House and others, therefore," &c.

[The 'officer' is of course Comptroller FLAGG; the 'prominent Member' is understood to be Mr. HUMPHREY.]

Mr. H.'s resolution states that the mover had disclaimed any personal knowledge of the matters asserted by 'public rumor,' and proposes that therefore the resolution be no farther considered. Messrs. HOFFMAN, HUMPHREY, SEYMOUR, TAY-LOR, STETSON and LOOMIS denounced Mr. Sterr's resolution as an invasion of the rights of Members; while Messrs. STARR and SIMMONS defended it. Without taking any question, the House, at 20 minutes past 1, adjourned to join the Senate in an excursion to Saratoga. Thus closed the second week of the Session.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention. Chautauque Co.-Samuel A. Brown, Alvah H. WALKER, JAMES VAN BUREN.

Jefferson .- ABNER BAKER, WILLIAM BONES, HENRY D. SEWALL.

Washington -Dr. SAVAGE, E. A. MARTIN.

The Whigs of ALBANY County held a full and spirited Convention on Thursday last-Mar-TIN VAN OLINDA in the Chair-and appointed JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER, DAVID D. ABRAHAMS and LEONARD G. TEN EYCK Delegates to the State Nominating Convention. Hon. WILLIS HALL addressed the Convention in an able and animating speech, which was warmly received .-Resolutions condemning the course of John Tyler. approving of the protective Policy, of the course of the Whig Members of Congress, the prosecution of Internal Improvement, and of the Administration of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, were adopted; and the Delegates to Syracuse were requested to urge the nomination of HENRY CLAY for President and LUTHER BRADISH for Governor.

We regret that the pressure upon our columns abso lutely forbids our publishing the proceedings entire, as re

The Whigs of Ohio are almost uniformly nominating their resigned Members of the last Legislature for election to the next. Occasionally, they nominate a Representative for Senator. Meetings of Five or Ten Thousand Freemen to approve and sustain the cause of the Whigs are of almost daily appearance. A great Whig Barbecue at Dayton takes place to-day.

TT Can our City authorities do any thing to prevent men bruising and mangling each other out of countenance, breath and eve-sight, under pretence of 'sport?' If they can, they ought to be

The 'Whip,' 'Flash,' 'Rake, '&c. were cried merrily vesterday. We heard the discordant sounds on the Battery before 7 o'clock A. M. Where was the keeper?

IGP A German girl named Mary Wimber, in fit of insanity, committed suicide at Baltimore on Saturday by cutting her throat. She had suffered severely from bilious fever.

Georgia in 1840 had 8 Revolutionary Pensioners (out of 324) over 100 years of age. One three killed and forty wounded, and that of the is 109. North Carolina has the oldest-William Prigen of Bladen County, aged 112.

IN CONGRESS FRIDAY, Aug. 26, 1842 sundry communications from the Secretaries of unimportant nature, were passed in Committee of On board the U. S. Ship North Carolina, lying in War and the Navy, and several acts of State Le- the Whole on the Union. gislatures. Hen. TRUMAN SHITH introduced a resolution

to stop debate on the repeal of the Distribution proviso one hour after it should be taken up. Car- at the close of this. ried 102 to 20. A metion to suspend the rules to take up the

bill to refund Gen. JACKSON's fine was lost 38 years

The repeal bill then was taken up. Mr. ARNOLD made some remarks upon it and was followed by Mr. Coopen and Mr. Wise. The bill was then reported to the House and after a few remarks by Mr. Thompson of Ia. was passed-104 to 86.

Mr. FILLMORE from the Committee or Ways and Means reported a bill to limit the sale of the public stock to par and to authorize the issue of \$12,000,000 in Treasury notes. It was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BARNARD moved to take up the Senate bill to provide further remedial justice in the U.S. Courts. A motion to lay it on the table was lost and a debate ensued, in which Mr. Cushins vindiuated the late treaty from the attacks of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. Thebillwas then passed; 92 to 84. In SENATE Mr. ARCHER reported the joint reso-

ution to authorize Experiments with Colt's battery The House Fortification bill was then reported without amendment.

The bill appropriating for the erection of Marine Hospitals was passed; 29 to 9.

The Revenue bill was then taken up, and me tions to amend so as to subject linsecd to 5 per cent. duty and sulphate of barytes to a half cent per pound were passed. A motion by Mr. Mer-RICK to reduce duties on produce of such States as shall exact at any time only 25 per cent. on grain, flour, salted provisions and tobacco, at that time, to 25 per cent., also was lost-6 Ayes to 29

Mr. Rives opposed the bill, and moved to amend so as to collect duties, until further legislation, the same as were collected Jan. 1, 1840, under the act of 1833, and to substitute for specific duties the average duties of 1840. Lost-13 Ayes to 31 Nays. Mr. SEVIER moved to strike out all after th enacting clause, and insert a bill making the duties 25 per cent ad valorem. Lost -21 to 23. An amendment offered by Mr. CLAYTON to suspend the 10 per cent. allowed to the new States under the new distribution was lost. Mr WOODBURY offered an amendment to reduce to 25 per cent, all the duties that shall, on the 1st of January, 1843, exceed 50 per cent. Rejected-

15 to 25. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments were concurred in, except those relating to cotton bagging and tarred cordage. Adjourned.

Congress-Last Advices-The Tariff, &c.

Correspondence of the Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27. The SENATE have been occupied during the day, in consideration of amendments and discussion on the Revenue bill, its final fate having been and still being, involved in uncertainty. It is supposed that it will be passed or rejected by one vote-Mr. Wright's is said to be the vote which will turn the scale. An account of the steps of its progress is given below.

The final vote had not been taken at the hour of closing this letter.

In the Senate, a bill from the House repealing the twenty per cent. proviso in the Distribution law; shall it be ordered to a second reading? Mr. ALLEN objected.

Mr. CRITTENDEN appealed to the courtesy of the Senator; but,

Mr. ALLEN was inexorable, and persisted in his objection. The "bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, and for other purpo-

ses," was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary; where it will probably be suffered to sleep, as the Senate failed to amend it, it is supposed, to meet the wishes of its friends. The joint resolution from the House authoriz-

ing the Secretary of the Navy to test Colt's submarine battery was taken up. After debates, and the morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Revenue bill. Mr. BUCHANAN urged the importance of the bill,

and expressed his intention to vote for it, as an alternative.

Mr. MERRICK would vote against the bill, because the Public Lands were to be taken from the States, because it would not raise sufficient revenue, and because it was an extravagant bill of Protection, designed to operate, and would operate, injuriously and unjustly on the Agricultural interests of the country.

Mr. SMITH of Ct. condemned the bill as too highly protective in its character.

Mr. Simmons supported it, and replied to the gentlemen who had preceded him.

Mr. Huntington answered his colleague, (Mr. Smith,) and said that the sentiments expressed by him were in direct conflict with the views of the People of Connecticut; and he was anxious that the bill should immediately become a law.

Mr. CHOATE grieved that in passing a good bill for Revenue he was defeating a good law for Distribution, for he had wished to live under the shade and partake of the fruit of both trees. He felt that in planting one he was plucking up the other by the roots; and in conclusion he urged the passage of the bill as the best which they could obtain at the eleventh hour, or at the going down of the sun.

Mr. MERRICK made some further remarks in reply to Mr. Cheate.

Mr. WRIGHT declared his intention to vote for the bill, and was still speaking when this letter closed-(the question being on ordering the bill to In the House, a resolution of Mr. J. C. CLARK

to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on the Union on the bill to reorganize the Navy Department, after its further consideration one hour. was adopted. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into compromise with the sureties of

Samuel Swartwout, was taken up, and, after some discussion, on motion of Mr. A. V. Brown, was laid on the table: Yeas 119: Navs 27. Mr. Cushing, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on petitions, &c. referred to that Committee, on the subject of the Mexican

Claims, which was laid on the table and ordered

printed. The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Arkansas who lost their improvements in consequence of the treaty with the Choctaws, on motion f Mr. STANLY, who was opposed to pressing through, at this late stage of the session, without consideration, claims of this character, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. FILLMORE, a resolution was adopted suspending the rules to take up the Senate bills, first on the Speaker's table, second in Committee of the Whole House, to which no objection was made, provided that these bills do not thus take precedence of amendments to any bills returned from the Senate, (thus providing for the Revenue bill.)

Under this order the bill to promote the progress In the House the Speaker laid on the table of the Useful Arts, and several other bills of an

Several private bills were also passed in Committee of the Whole: all which were reported to the House. Some difficulty arose for want of a quorum, and a call of the House was progressing ARGUS.

IF Gen. JOHN C. BENNETT, the Mormon Antidote, will open his batteries upon Joe Smith, the Golden Bible, and the 'spiritual wife' system, in the Delancey street Church to-morrow evening.

The letter of Mr. GREIG in regard to the City Despatch Post Office will attract attention. We have only one line to add to what we have already said on the subject, viz: so far as this new enterprise is intended to give system and certainty to the delivery of letters in our city we are warmly in favor of it; but so far as it is made a means of increasing the patronage and influence of the Federal Government in our city, we are entirely

SALT WATER BATHING is a pleasant and healthful restorative about these days. No one should fail to bathe at least once a week; those who can do so conveniently should enjoy this luxury oftener. The new baths of Mr. Thomas, north side of Castle Garden, are admirably fitted up and present every allurement to lave in the cooling ele-

TEN DAYS LATER FROM BRAZIL-SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT .- We have in our possession, the Jornal do Commercio, published at Rio de Janeiro, to the 10th ult., being ten days later than received by us a few days since. The insurgents at Tamandua had been defeated by 300 Imperial troops. Orders had been issued by the Government to put

every rebel to the sword and burn their property After the rebels in Menas Gareas destroyed the bridge at Parahybuna, they entrenched themselves in a valley near by, where the Imperialists attacked and completely routed them. They fied precipitately, leaving behind them arms, money and pro

All the northern provinces were quiet at the last accounts. It appears by this intelligence, that the Empire of Brazil is far from being in a settled state, although to the latest dates the Imperialists had obtained all the advantages.

By our advices from Montevideo to the 17th of June, we learn that a French ship from Bayonne had been lost at Castilhos on the 16th, and two hundred lives lost.

IF A man calling himself John Gardner, was rrested on Monday at Bristol, on charge of being concerned in the robbery of the tomb of the late Hon. Jomes D'Wolf. His examination, which was adjourned twice, was concluded on Friday before Joseph M. Blake, Esq. He was committed in default of bonds in the sum of \$500. The authorities have track of another, supposed to have been concerned in the same outrage. Prev. Jour.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- Day before yesterday when one of the Professors of the St. Louis Uni ersity (Mr. Lackland) was preparing a composiion for chemical experiments which he was exhibiting before the students, it ignited and exploded, burning his face and hands very severely. We learn that vesterday he was considerably better. St. Louis Republican.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN .- The two convicts hat escaped from the Sheriff of this county, at Kenia, some days since have been taken at Jefersonville, Indiana, and are now in jail in this city. [Cin. Gaz.

IMPORTANT AND NOVEL SURGICAL OPERATION Dr. Dixon, of this city, bas lately performed an operation, at his institution for the operative surgery of the eye, No. 5 Mercer street, of great consequence to the afflicted. The patient, Mr. Sanford Morse, of Union Village, Washington county, thirty years since, received a severe contusion from the rolling of a log ever his head. The consequence of this was a permanent contraction and depression of the lower lid, preventng the tears from passing into the nostril, and, by the constant exposure of the eye-ball, severe inflamation and pain were its constant attendants. The operator removed a portion of integument, of a triangular form, with its base towards the exernal commissure of the eye-lids. By bringing the edges of the wound together, the lower lid was immediately elevated, the tears passed at once into the nostril, and, what is still more gratiring, the upper lid regained the power of winkng-thus effectually relieving his distress, and restoring his natural appearance. Dr. Dixon has prought the operation for squinting to a great deree of perfection. He operates on all ages, rom the infant of one year to the adult of sixty. and alledges, in his publications, that the operation if properly performed, should never require over ten seconds, and does not admit of failure. He has operated on a great number of our citizens, and from much experience, having been connected as surgeon for the eye with two of our nost extensive charitable institutions, we doubt not

nis abilities to fulfil his promises, [[Merning Post.

THE ATTEMPT OF COL. MONROE EDWARDS TO MAKE HIS ESCAPE FROM THE CITY PRISON .- Since the attempt of this notorious person to escape from justice, circumstances have transpired which have led to the arrest of Samuel A. Suy dam, lately tried and convicted of an outrageous assault upon Signor Alvear, in the United States Court in this City, and at present awaiting his sentence; also a man named L Vinfree, who are accused as being accessories in aiding Edwards to make his escape. After a full examination at the Police on Saturday last Suydam was held to bail in the sum of \$2500, and Winfree in \$1000, to answer the charge pre-

erred against them. Since writing the above we have learned the following additional facts: A lad named Napoleon Wooldridge residing at No. 21 Centre-street, was employed by Edwards to bring is meals and run of errands for him. According to his affidavit, it seems that previous to the trial of Edwards, he carried three letters for him addressed to Suydam, to be left at Randall Smith's, No. 31 Park Row, and also three other etters since his conviction without any superscription. Edwards also informed him that Suydam would give him a package which was not done, but Suydam afterwards left several packages at his mother's, which he carried to Edwards : he did not open them, but supposed them to contain a brace, bitts, and other tools. Packages were often left at his mother's house for Edwards by persons unknown to him. He also purchased for Edwards several articles, a rope, a glazed cap, an iron wedge and some glass, putty, &c He was requested by Edwards to obtain some poison to kill dogs, which be, however, refused to do. He also obtained for Edwards a large key made from a wax mould which was given him. He carried letters to Winfree who sent Edwards an iron grapnell, which was delivered the him. He likewise mailed letters from Edwards directed to Mrs. Philips. Philadelphia. The whole matter here rests for the present

CITY INTELLIGENCE. SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

POLICE OFFICE .- ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONict .- Three years since a sailor named William Porter, alias John Randolph, was convicted of mutiny and stabbing the Captain of the brig William, and sentenced in the V States Court, before which he was tried, to two years' imiminal negligence, he was suffered to escape from our City Prison and was not heard of until recently, when efficer Walker of our Police arrested him in Philadelphia, and he was on Friday night brought on Lither and committed to be sent to Sing Sing Prison, to serve out his term of two

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF LIBEL.-The honorable Samuel McRoberts, Senater in Congress from Illinois. having made affidavit before the Police Magistrate, that an Italian of No. Iso Broadway, named Ozario de Attellis Sant Angelo, bad published a gross, wilful, wicked and malicious libel against him in a pamphlet entitled a "Circular to the World," on the title-page of which was printed the inquiry "Is McRo-berts more beographic than the bonorable Mitchell "" the erts more honorable than the honorable Mitchell?" the intents of which pamphlet Mr. McRoberts deposed to be false, a warrant was issued against Sant Angelo and he was arrested on Friday night by officer A. M. C. Smith. The Magistrate ordered him to find hall in \$10,000 which he gave, Messrs. Sylvester and Levy, of No. 130 Sroadway, becoming his bail to appear and answer.

ROBEING A SLEEPER.-As a man named William Wilson Paterson, New Jersey, was sitting on a porch on Friday night, in this city, fatigued with walking, he fell asleep and soon had his pecket emptied of \$15 it contained, by two men named Walter Moore and William Stiles. He awoke as Moore drew his haad from his pocket, and calling for the watch, had them both arrested, and they were commit-ted to prison. The money, however, was not recovered. Trial of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. the New York Harbor.

Reported for The New-York Tribune.

TENTH DAY SATURDAY, Aug. 27. The Court met at the usual hour-all the members present. The minutes of the previous day's proceedings being read, Mr. Hamilton offered a letter to the Court which Librat Wilkes received from Lieut. Pinckney. This letter was the original of one which Lieut Pinckney alluded to in his testimony, and which he produced an imperiect copy of to

This letter was an application for a boatswain's mate, and to have four seamsn changed who were alledged to be physically unequal to the work on board the schooner. It was alledged that Lieut. Wilkes answered verbally and not in

Dr. Palmer recalled .- Judge Advocate. State, sir, to the Court, if you aid make a representation to Lieut. Hudson that the health of Lieut Pinckney was suffering from the effects of confinement?

Witness. I did state to Lieut. Hudson that the health of Lieut Pinckney was suff-ring from confinement, and Lieut-Hudson did give me unequivocally to understand that Lieut.

Pinckney was confined by the orders of Lieut. Wilkes. This answer was objected to, and the Court cleared. O our re-admission, the Judge Advocate stated "that the an

swer was roled not to be endeace." The Judge Advocate stated that he held in his hands the articles of enlistment for Samuel Pensyl, which were dated 14th October, 1206, and were for four years upless sconer lischarged. Babb was enlisted on the 15th November, 1836; George Smith was enlisted on the 16th November. 1836; Dinsman was enlisted on the 21st of November, 1886-

Il of them for four years. The Judge Advocate here stated that with respect to the First Specification of the Sixth Charge he should andeaw-or to shew that Lieut Alden and Lieut Wilkes had some conversation together on deck as to certain appearances of land, but that Lieut. Wilkes disregarded it at that time. He should also endeaver to show the following facts: First. The relative positions of the Vincannes and Pea-

ock on the 19th of January. Second. That land was not seen at all on bound the Vin

onnes at that date. Third. That when the officer of the deck reported to Lt. Vilkes that he thought he had seen land he treated it with much indifference that it was soon after forgotten. Fourth. That Lieut. Wilkes never thought of claiming

his discovery of land on the 19th, until after his arrival it Sidney, when he found that another nation had claimed have made such discovery on the afternoon of the 19th. Fifth That he met with another vessel of the Squadron on the 26th and conversed with an officer on board her respecting the discoveries of the Squadron, yet never men-

ioned this discovery of the 19th. Sirth. That he afterwards conversed with this same offier at New-Zealand on the subject, which officer then expressed his sarprise that Lieut. Wilkes had not mentione his discovery at the interview on the 26th.

Seventh. That the Commander of the Peacock on the evening of the 19th, thought he saw land, but on further examnation was convinced that he had been mistaken, and that t was an iceberg, and he accordingly ordered the officer to erase the entry that land had been seen, from the log-book and substitute that it was an iceberg.

Eight. That if land was seen by the Peacock on that day

was not seen until the afternoon.

Lastly. He proposed to show that land was discovered by two officers of the Peacock, on the 16th January, 1840; out their report of such discovery was treated with neglect. Having shown these things he should leave it to the Court to say whether the specification charging that the Commander of the Vincennes attered a falsehood in asserting that he had discovered land on the 19th, was made out or not. Lieut. Alden recalled and examined:

On the morning of the 19th January, 1840, Lieut Case was the officer of the watch, from 3 to 12 o'clock. I never heard any thing said about the discovery of land on that day no of any claim set up to it, until after our arrival at Sydneysoen after our arrival at Sydney, we heard that the French had discovered land on the afternoon of the 19th. Livut. Wilkes was then on thore, when he returned on board I received him at the gangway and remarked "that the French were a head of as." "Oh! no," said he, don't you recollect reporting appearances of land to me on the morning of the 19th. I told him "that I could not call it to my used then, but I would refer to the log which convinced me, at orce, of the fact that I had the morning watch, it being a Sunday and that fact with other circumstances, convinced me that I called his attention to something that looked like land.

Loccurred thus: it was quite loggy that morning; a little

after 8 o'clock, I heard the surf beating on an ice-berg in close proximity to the ship. I sent word to Lieut. Willes that such was the case. He came on deck, and the fog having lifted a little, so that we could see the ice, and it soon became pretty clear. He looked around and said som became pretty crear. He looked around and said something about managing the ship. I was at the time looking to the southward, and as he was about going below I said to him "There is something out there," (pointing to it) "that looks like land." He made no reply, and seemed to treat the report with neglect, and went below. That is all I know about it is.

The charts which lay on the table were shown to the With the exception of the printing and the Witness. With the exception of the printing and the topography, I made them both. The charts were both commenced before our arrival at Sydney. The largest of the two was finished at Sydney; the small one was mished in the Bay of Islands at New Zealand. The topography was put in by Lieut. Wilkes in pencil.

Question by the Court. You say you called Lieut. Wilkes'

attention to an appearance in the southern quarter, on the morning of the 19th, to what looked like land. Do you be ieve it was laud?

Witness. From the evidence I have now I do not. Question. Did you believe it, then, at the time you reported it?

Answer. No, sir, I did not, or I should have noted it in the Log Book if I had had any confidence at all in it.

Question. Was that appearance afterwards verified?

Answer. Yes; we are very certain that we saw the land on the morning of the 28th. I saw it while on watch, but before we could satisfy ourselves we were driven out by a gale of wind. We were at this time a long way to the westward of our position on the 19th. We were about 14 degrees, or about 400 miles, further west on the 20th.

Question. How far is the land, as laid down on the large

Answer. Forty-eight miles to the nearest point on both charts. It is laid down on the small chart at about the same distance. On the 28th it is 12 miles.

Question. Could land have been seen with any thing like

Answer. Not on that occasion, for it was not a clear sky y any means. Question. Can you not see land further in high latitudes

Answer. I presume so.

Question. Are you not confident now that the appearances
you spoke of to Lieut. Wilkes on the morning of the 10th

vere in truth land? Answer. No. sir.

Answer. No. sir.

Question. Are you confident of the reverse?

Answer No. sir. I've no means of judging.

Question. How and in what words did you report those up pearances to Lieut. Wilkes on the morning of the 15th?

Answer. I called him by name, raised my band, said there is something out there that looks like land, sir.

Over Ween your often decrived by the appearance of Quez. Were you often deceived by the appearance of and about that time?

Ans. Not more than cruizers are generally. Up to the 25th

I was sceptical as to the existence of land in those regions.—
On that day Lieut. Under weed went aloft, came down and said he was positive there, was land to the southward and westward. We were then further to the westward by about 200 miles from our position on the 19th.

Ques. Was any attempt made to get soundings or to get nearer to the land on the 19th?

nearer to the land on the 19th?

Ans. On the contrary I was ordered to keep the ship off, and no soundings were taken that I know of. In the evening I think we were nearer to the southward and westward than we were in the morning, and on the evening we saw the Peacock bearing to the south and west. The distance between the position of the Vincennes and the Peacock at noon of the 19th as laid down on the chart is 18 miles. Quest. Was the atmosphere clearer on the 25th and 28th

than the 19th?

Ant. The 25th was a delightful day—as clear as a bell.—
On the 28th I discovered land while in the act of reefing the top-sals. I reported it to Lieut. Wilkes. He looked at it for some time, and said "there's no mistake about it—that is land." Before I had finished reefing top-sails I had to wear ship in a gale of wind, and a heavy snow storm came on. My remarks in the Log Book are—"At 9 4s discovered land at the S. E. or that which have a most decided annear. at the S. S. E, or that which bore a most decided appearance of very high land covered with snow. At 12 very thick—handed down jib and set top-sail stay sails." Ques. You say the Peacock was seen on the 19th at 18 miles distance—could you see her hull at that distance.

Ans. I did not say so. I said her position on the chart was about that distance off ours.

Ques. Did you see the Peacock at noon?

Ans. I recollect seeing the Peacock during the day or evening; as I had no duty during the day, I suppose she was about four miles off. Ques. Have you or have you not, any doubt but you saw land on the morning of the 19th, and were seals, penguins or other indications of land seen that morning? Ans. We were ordered to note such things and during my

watch I saw none. The appearances were so slight that at this present time I've no confidence in them whatever.

Que. State the latitude and longitude of the Vincennes on the 19th, 20th and 25th?

Answer read from Log-Book—"At noon on the 19th we were in ion 154, 27, 45—lat 66, 19, 15. On tee 25th at noon

Quer. Did you during the Astarctic cruize at any time see Ans. Oh yes—I should say we had seen it at fifty miles. On the morning of the 30th we saw it 40 miles at least both ways; if not fifty miles.

Quer. What steps did Lieut. Wilkes take to keep the re

sults of the cruize secret before you arrived at Sidney?

Ans. A day or two before we arrived there, he called all hands at muster, made a speech, spoke of the brilliant discoveries he had made down South, and enjoined upon us all the necessity of keeping those discoveries a secret until our Government could be informed of the facts, as it was right and proper the Government should announce it. If there were any benefits to arise from the discovery our country should of course receive them. That was the amount of his speech on deck.

Question. State if you please, whether after the discovery of the fact that the French had discovered the land on the afternoon of the 19th, there was not a publication in

a Sydney paper, that the American squadron had discovered land on the morning of the 19th, made with the know ledge of Lient, Wilkes Answer. There was. The two statements were published

making a publication in a newspaper.

Here amember of the court asked if Lieut. Wilkes was charged with making the publication.

The Judge Advocate said a good many things had come

American Consul. I was in the cabin employed on the charts at the time, and heard it read in Licot. Wilkes' prekence by the Consul.

Cross-Examined. Do you know if Capt. Ross in his account

I the Antarctic cruise, stated that he saw land at 100 mile Anner. I have seen Ross's report, but don't receilert whether he makes such a statement or not. Question You have said the Vincennes was further off in

the morning than in the evening. Now was she not towed off to prevent her dri ting on the barrier of ice? As wer. Yes—there was little or no wind, and the boats were got out to low her off.

Question. Do you know that she was ever towed off on

inv other occasion any other occasion?

Anseer. I don't recollect.

Question. Look at the log book of the 19th, and see i'it is not there stated that seals, qualls, penguins, petrils, ke, were seen. [Here the witness read from the log of Sunday, July 19, 1940.] which says that a seal, a penguin, and a va-

riety of petril were seen in the morning—an albatross who petril in the evening; also, two sperm whales. Here a member of the court said that whales were never een off soundings.
Question, Were any orders issued for the officer of the

deck to go to the mast-head after he was relieved and re-port to Lieut. Wilkes directly after he was so relieved and re-he had seen? don't recollect the date alluded to, but I recol. lect what I suppose occasioned the order. There was a dispate arose between the Commander and Lieut, Under

A Member of the Court. You had better say a difference

Witness, the latter having stated in his remarks that we passed several openings to the southward. That is all I re-Question. Were you at any time during the Antarctic cruise called upon to state in writing your opinion as to the practicability of continuing your researches further?

Answer. Yes I did give a written opinion. It was called

for by Lieut Wilkes. The circumstances under which we were placed were, that we were beset by ice consantly, and in a gale of wind for two days. The ship was in manly next peril of being kest constantly. It required all hands the greater part of the time to look out for her. The sick list was large, and the medical officers caused the ward-room

officers is be called on for their opinion.

Question. Is the letter now shown in your hand-writing,

Answer. It is.

The following letter was then read:
U. S. VINCENNES, AT SEA, January 31, 1849. Sir-In answer to your communication of to-day, addressed to the Waru Boom Officers, calling upon them for their opinion with regard to the practicability of our prosecuting the desirable reasearches in these latitudes I; opinion, with due regard to the report of the medical officer which you have submitted for our perusal, that is very destrable to ascertain the extent of the recently discovered has by another attempt to the westword, provided, of council that this can be done without further endangering the health

Question. How long did you remain among the ice islands ther the date of this letter, and was not the land seen some me afterward some thousand miles to the westward of

Answer. I do not know.
Question. Did you ever hear any of she officers say Lieut.
Wilves was a "dammed lucky fellow, and that's a fact there was no use in further opposing him," and was not this said at the time the land was in sight, or words to that effect? Question objected to by the Court and withdrawn by Lt. Question. From what part of your remarks in the Log-

Attacer. I have never said that I inferred from any thing

Answer. No sir; not when I was on deck myself. I was n four watches out of the time; but I should say he was on eck as such as circumstances required. Re-examined by the Court I think that when I remarked in the 19th 'That looks Fre land,' that Lieut Wilkes turned

ant day.

Answer Yes, on the 1st of Feb. it is noted "At 10 30 disovered the land ahead. Judge Advocate. State, if you please, whether you in the corpoise met the Vinceanes in the Antarche at any time,

Ans. A passing remark or two. It was https://graph.at. he time, and there wis a communication by inegraph. He ave me the standing rate of the standard chronometer, and think reported having spoken the Pencock a few days previ-

Ques. Had you any conversation with him at New Zeaand on the subject of his discoveries?

Ans. We had some conversation at New Zenland on the subject, and he there mentioned that he had discovered and. My remark was, I thought it strange that he had not mentioned the subject to me when we spoke each to other or the 23th. He then made the remark that he had asked the question of me if Ihad seen the land. It was very difficult to keep the brig within kail, she sea we running nigh at the

ime, and I dont suppose it all occupied 36 seconds. I sup-

ion with you, sir?

Answer. I do not know if the 19th was specified, but the issecovery of the land I thought was beyond all doubt fixed to be previously to the 26th.

Question. Did your conversation with Lieut. Wilkes respectively to his discovery, while you were at New. ate generally to his discovery, while you were at Ne

lely about his discovery.

Question. Did Lient, Wilkes, in that conversation, say

Answer. Yes; he said be had asked us the question Question. Did you report to Lieut, Wilkes that you had seen the land on the 26th of January, while cruising in the brig?

on your cruise? Insucer. Yes, to the best of my bener, I saw the report thereof, he 15th of January, 1840, but I made no report thereof. saw about 100 seals, and the discolorations of the water. I caught two of the eats as specimens. I sounded as well as I could, and I think it was 237 fathorns; but I could not touch the bottom. We were nearer Bellamy's position then

Question, Look at the paper now shown you and say if it is a capy of a report made by you on that subject.

Mitness read from report as follows:

of the Porpoise:
On the morning of the 16th strong appearances of land again, and in corroboration of which I insert an extract from e Log Book:
"At 6 30 P. M. I went aloft to take a look. The weather eing clear, horizon goad, and clouds lofty, I heard the

object by a difference of rays; it remained the same with a white cloud above similar to those generally hevering over high lands. At sunset it remained the same. I taok

sight."-Extract from Log Book. At 7 we discovered what was supposed to be an island, earing S, by E.; a great deal of field ice in sight. J. H. N."

Extract from Log Book. Witness. I made in this report no mention of any positive discoveries, because I never landed on terra firma. Mr. North was the officer of the deck and Mr. Totting went

Ans. I merely reported that I saw indications of land. I will read it from the 12th:
"The 12th day of January, was consumed in diligent that it is a same of the s search and endeavor to rejein—falling to do so, I proceeded westerly, at 10, P. M. The day following I entered an inlet formed by the barrier for the purpose of making a close examination and experimenting in dip.

over high lands, was visible along the southern horizan near

your surpoze at his not mentioning his discovery to you?

Ans. I think it stood thus: I said I wonder that you had not mentioned it to me. He replied that he did ask me if I had not seen the land?

Out. When did you for the land that he will be larger to the land. at 67, 4, 37-lon. 147, 42. On the 28th, lat. 66, 32, 45, long.

Ans. He bailed us as he came up the barbor at night, and next morning I went on board and handed my report. My practice was to have my reports ready to hand in. It was written before. I took notes from day to day, and filled up

written before. I took notes from day to day, and my report so soon as I got in.

Ques. From what did you conclude that the discovery of the land was on the 19th, if it was not mentioned—or if that was the first time you heard of it at New-Zealand?

Ques. I thought the discovery of land was beyond all question on the 19th from Capt. Wilkes's own report of it.

Ques. Did your discovering of the land on the 13th at all. Ques Did your discovering of the land on the

by the Vincennes.

In answer to a question from the Judge Advocate, the witness said that on the 19th the Peacock was 300 miles and the Porpoise 240 from the position of the Vincennes.

Here the Court rose and adjourned to Monday.

the same day. Mr. Hamilton objected to Lieut. Wilkes being tried for Hall, 411 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, 30th inst, at \$ o'clock. Lecture free.

e one you wrote at the time alluded to:

Yours very respectfully, JAMES ALDEN. CHARLES WILKES, Esq. Commander, &c.

her situation on the 31st of July, 1340?

Assuer. We were almong the ice 25 days after this, hand year seen on the 13th of February, 33 or 34 degrees to the westward—no inistake about that—and appearances of laid. Guestian Was there a French Consul residing at Sidney

Book on the morning of the 19th do you infer that you saw

there that I saw appearances of land; but I found my remarks and other facts served to bring it to my mind-a fact that I had almost forgotten. Question. How was Lieut. Wilkes's time spent while among the ice? Was he not almost continually on deck furing that period.

Question Look in the log book of the 1st Feb, and see if ou can discover from that that land was pointed outen

nd if ave when? Answer. We did-I think on the afternoon of the 26th of Jan. but I am not positive.

Ques. Had you any conversation with her commander?

Ques. Did he announce to you on that occasion that he and discovered the land on the 19th?

Ans. No; After I had got to New Zealand. I heard that he had asked me "If I had seen the land?" and I supposing but he asked me if we wanted any, thing and I seld no,

Osed he had asked another question.

Quer. You did not go to Sidney, sir?

Ans. No; I put in at the Bay of Islands where I was orered to go.

Cross-examined. Did Lient. Wilkes admit or deay that he had discovered land on the 19th of January in his conversa-

on with you, sir!

Auster. I do not remember. It may have been a conversation in relation to his whole cruise; but I think it was

Answer. No, I did not. Question. Did you not see the land prior to that ae

Extracts from the Report of Lieut. Ringgold after the cruize

noise of penguln. Soon after one was seen very near the Brig with a large seal to windward.

"After reaching the most head I saw over the field of fee as object large, dark, and rounding, and resembling a mountain in the dis ance. The fee-bergs were all bright and brilliant, and in bright contrast. I watched for an hour to see if the son in his decline would change the color of the object by a difference of rouse, it remained the same with

the bearing accurately, intending to examine it closely as soon as I could get a breeze. I am strongly of opinion that it is an island surrounded by immense fields of ice now in

aloft with me at the time spoken of in the report.

Ques. Did you not know that Lieut. Wilkes referred to
the 19th when he spoke of land having been discovered.

Ans. I presume he did, but I cannot say what he refer-Ques. Did you make any report of your discovery of land

examination and experimenting in dip.

On a near approach to the margin a number of phase probas were seen reposing. I succeeded in taking a pair, the skins of which were subsequently placed on board the Peacock. Very lofty ridges of ice, and the loom usually,

Ques. Did you mention your discovery to Lieut, Wilkes the first time you saw him?

Ans. I think I did.

Ques. Did he ask you before or after you had expressed

Ques. When did you first see Lieut. Wilkes in the Bay of

confirm the reported discovery of the Vincennes on the 1912.

Ant. I think it is a fair inference that it was so discovered by the Vincennes of the life of the li

Lecture.-A Lecture will be delivered upon "The influence of Prejudice in retarding the Practicable Application of New Inventions and Discoveries," at the Fourier

Here a member of the court assed it Lieut. Wilkes was charged with making the publication.

The Judge Advocate said a good many things had come out which were not in the charges.

Witness. The American statement was written by the all for 25 cents. Performances every afternoon at 40'clocks.